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have discovered valuable and interesting facts, we have not discovered a law." Mr. Godkin's tacit assumption is that if we find out what the Economic Man would do "if something else happens" we thereby know what the actual man would do under circumstances the economic elements of which have been calculated in the hypothesis. In fact, this desiccated specimen, the Economic Man, is merely a cadaver which lives only when it moves and has a being in combination with several other men. The Sensuous Man, the Social Man, the Intellectual Man, the Æsthetic Man, the Conscientious Man are abstractions of the actual man quite as legitimate and necessary as the Economic Man. The tendency of which one of these abstractions is the exponent is quite as constant as another, after once emerging in the order of culture, though the relative strength of the tendencies is variable. Each of these men within the actual man exerts a distinct reaction "if something else happens." To know what will take place, then, in the case of the actual man we must find out how to solve the equation of these reactions within him. We may then be in a position to calculate the relation of the resultant to the facts outside of him. For instance, the Social Man occasionally asserts himself in the actual man and reduces the Economic Man to partial abatement. He has been known to do more and harder work than the Economic Man would do, and for less wages or no wages. In this he is like the other abstractable men in the actual man. The Social Man wants prestige as constantly as the Economic Man wants price. Desire for prestige sometimes nullifies the laws of price. So does appetite, or taste, or principle, or scientific curiosity. It is belated provincialism to assume that having the formula of the Economic Man we have the equation of the actual man. The economists were unable to reach this larger outlook, even when they yearned for it with John Stuart Mill's wistfulness, until the sociologists took up the task of showing that the Economic Man can be known only in company with the actual other men in the real man.

ALBION W. SMALL.

The Story of Human Progress. By F. W. BLACKMAR, Professor of History and Sociology in the Kansas State University. Published by the author. Pp. x+375.

PROFESSOR BLACKMAR has written "an elementary treatise on the history of civilization, especially designed for those who desire a brief

survey of the whole field." The author says : " There is no great claim to originality in the book except in the presentation in logical and orderly arrangement of the different phases of progress covering the entire field of human activity."

The book is divided into five parts, entitled : The Nature of Civilization ; The First Steps of Progress ; The Dawn of Civilization ; Western Civilization ; Modern Progress. Under these heads a succinct account is given of the important changes in human conditions and relations which are the substance behind the shadow frequently projected as " history."

It requires no little courage in our day of specialization for a university professor to do a piece of work of this sort, for beginners rather than for scholars. The results in this case justify the attempt. The book might well be made the basis of historical teaching in secondary schools or colleges. Like any other book it would be a comparative failure unless used by a teacher who knows, or knows the necessity of knowing, more than the book contains. An instructor familiar with elementary sociological conceptions, and intelligent about historical method, might make Professor Blackmar's book do for pupils better than was done for college students a generation ago, when Guizot's more pretentious *History of Civilization* set the standard for some of our best college instruction. This modest " story " directs the reader's attention to the things of real moment in the experience of the race. From this point of view it is possible to present the incidents and accidents of history in a truer perspective than that in which they are ordinarily placed even by the most studious historians.

It may be taking some risk, in the present state of the public mind, to assert that any good thing can come out of Kansas. I shall nevertheless venture to say that Professor Blackmar has made a book worthy of general use. It should be secured by an enterprising publishing house and brought to the attention of teachers throughout the country.

ALBION W. SMALL.

The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States. By CHARLES B. SPAHR, PH.D. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. Pp. 184. Price \$1.50.

It has long been one of the great merits of statistical science, so far as many of its devotees are concerned, that its method could be